# BY TELEGRAPH.

THE TRIUMPH IN THE OLD DO-MINION-JOY OF THE PEOPLE.

RICHMOND, July 8.—The Governor elect, Gilbert E. Walker, arrived at 11 o'clock this mornng from Norfolk. The day was made a holilay for his reception, and when the cars arrived about five thousand people had congreequally of the most prominent white and colored citizens, were at the cars to receive him, but the populace rushed in and seizing Walker bore him on their shoulders to a coach ornamented with national and State flags. The procession, which was nearly a mile long, marched through the principal streets. A majority of the coaches, of which there were one hundred in line, were covered with national flags, and on a wagon was a transparency with a painting of white and colored men shak. ing hands. The streets were blocked up with people following the procession, and at least twenty thousand were in attendance. On reaching the house of Colonel Jas. R. Branch, the conservative candidate killed by the calamity of Friday last, the procession passed in silence and with uncovered heads.

Upon reaching the hotel, Walker appeared between the national and State flags, upheld by representatives of the two races, and after a few minutes of deafening applause made a brief eech. He congratulated his audience on their complete victory, but said that in the moment of triumph they must not forget charity for the defeated. They must remember given by the deluded and ignorant class of a race that as yet had not time to be educated sufficiently to know the wrong of disfranchis those who opposed us as well as those who supported us have all their rights and are prothe law. [Loud cheers ] They must be edufranchise that has been conferred upon them, and the true value of being a citizen. We must not forget that the opportunity of winning this victory was given to us through the liberality of President Grant, [loud and continued cheering, ] and we must see that its fruits are for the benefit of all.

After a jocular allusion to the grief of the present State officeholders of the Wells persussion, the speaker concluded by a cheerful picture of the future prosperity of the State. Three cheers were given for Grant at the close. Walker was followed by Isaac Hunter. colored, and several white speakers.

The election returns to-day continue to be more and more favorable to Walker. The returns this morning show that the Walker men will have a majority of sixty on joint ballot in the Legislature. .

LATER-9 P. M.-Additional returns received to-night show that Walker's majority will probably be fifty thousand. In many of the white counties west of the mountains, where Walker gets three or four hundred, Wells only gets three or four votas. General Canby, in conversation to-day with a Republican member pleased at the good order in the election, and thought from the reports of his officers it had as far as heard from, as fair as could be held in any State of the Union. Governor Walker leaves for New York to-night, and Governor Wells leaves for the same point to-morrow, to view a son there. The excitement of the election has not yet subsided, and the city is bright with fireworks to-night.

WASHINGTON, July 8 .- Commodors Poore ucceeds Admiral Hoff in command of the West India Squadron. It is understood that his instructions indicate the prompt protection of American citizens and shipping.

The Washington Obronicle, in a bitter article on the Virginia elections, says: "But all is not lost in Virginia. Congress holds the key of the citadel. The rebel Democrats may boast that they have elected their candidate, but there is an ultimate remedy."

There are indications of cross purposes between the administration and Boutwell since the Virginia elections.

The iron-clad Centaur has gone to St. Jago de Cuba, to investigate the circumstances of Speakman's death, and if necessary a demand will be made for prompt reparation. Several of the heaviest iron-clads will soon be dispatched to Cuban waters. The Seminole sails tomorrow, the Dictator in six or eight days, and within the next two weeks twenty vessels will be available for the public service, whenever the emergency may require.

Major Wofford, of Mississipi, received a dispatch from Jackson signed by the Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the Secretary of State, the Judge of the Criminal Court at Vicksburg, the United Etates District Attorney, D. C. Murphy, and other prominent citi-zens, saying that the National Union Repubican party, backed by the popular sentiment of Mississippi, will support Judge Louis Dent for Governor. His election is a certainty. Will

Major Wofford was, to day, authorized by Judge Dent to say he would accept the nomi-

Female employees at the Patent office are required to take the iron-cla loath. The President will make no present change

in the Liberian mission.

### GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, July 8 .- The Governor has commuted the sextence of the negro murderers of Buckman and koadbacker, two German gardeners near this gity, sentenced to be hung on the 16th June, to one years' imprisonment. The people are very inagnant at this gross out-

The report of custons show the total value of exports from this port for the year ending June 30, nearly forty-nin militions.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Ohio Democrate hav nominated Gene-

ral Rosecrans for Governor. The fever on the French venel Carieux, at Fortress Monroe, is unabated. On of the crew died yesterday.

There is much excitement in New York wer the fact that a large number of brokers have been brought before the Grand Jury tor a viol ation of the usury laws.

Wm. H. Banf rd, cashier of one of the New York National Banks, has decamped, being a defaulter for one hundred thousand dollars, caused by the unfortunate gold speculations. He leaves a destitute wife and children. His character for years was irreproachable. The

business of the bank will proceed as usual. There was much indignation caused in Wallstreet by the premature intimation of the proposed purchase of three million bonds, the Motal notice which was given yesterday

Paris. July 8 .- The rumor that Spain has requested France to advise the United States to preserve a strict neutrality regarding Cuba appears to be unfounded.

It is regarded certain that M. Rouher, the Minister representing the theory of personal government, will give piace to M. Emile Olivier, representing parliamentary government. It is also stated that the Emperor is willing to abandon the arbitrary power and share the burthen of the government with the country and the Legislature. The Senate will soon assemble, and when organized the change will

THE NEW CABLE. BREST, July 8 .- All well on the Great Eastern; the signals are good.

CHANGES IN SPAIN Madrid, July 8.—There are fresh ministerial complications, and the whole|Cabinet will prob-

### OUR SEASIDE RESORT.

Call from the Country for the Beach, Surf and Sea Breezes of Sullivan's

The Barnwell Sentinel has a very sensible article on the advantages of a temporary soourn by the seaside for people in delicate nealth.. Even persons, not actually in bad health, but whose nervous and physical energies have become enervated by too sedulous a pursuit of the ordinary avocations of life, find themselves wonderfully renovated by a course of sea bathing. The relief to mind and body one feels when separated by distance from the familiar sights and sounds, cares and distractions of home life, and the agreeable impressions created by new scenery and an altered mode of living, contribute wonderfully to the recuperation of mental and physical energy. The Sentinel, in following up these reflections,

says:

\*\*Est in conspectu Tenedos!\* There is an island in sight of charleston, whereon, in days before the war, stood the Moultrie House—a place whither the people of the up-country of South Carolina were in the habit of flocking every year for the purpose of recruiting their shattered energies, and gathering new life for the succeeding winter. Physicians in every part of the State were wont to send their patients thither, the more rapidly to accelerate their convalescence; and many is the mother who has gone down to Sullivan's Island with anxious eyes and heavy heart, bearing on her bosom some little, tiny, wasted form whose silver chord was nearly sundered, and for whom the island had been prescribed as a last remedy. And we have seen those same mothers returning after one or two as a last remedy. And we have seen those same mothers returning after one or two mouths' absence, no longer looking timid and fearful, and care-worn, but radiant as the morning, and beaming with a rapture only mother's feel, as they held up with fond delight their heart's treasures for inspection. And as for those little treasures, why it looked almost like a resurrection. Sea air is, to country people, what country air is to those living in cities by the seaboard. An interchange of places would, no doubt, were such a thing possible, be mutually beneficial to both in a sanitary way.

We know that our people are poor, and un-We know that our people are poor, and under the horrible misgovernment to which we are on all sides subjected, we fear it will be a long time before the people of Charleston will be able to fix up their Brighton as it should be. But we hope they will, in the mean time, do all that they can to give to the State at least such advantages in the way of a seaside resort as they had pefore the way. This they can do; they can, through their press and private channels of communication, invite hither the Northern capital necessary to build another Moultrie House; and thus afford to the citizens of the State the advantages of a healthy and commodious watering place. We hope something will be done in this direction before the approach of another summer.

## THE SENGERBUND.

tival in Baltimore-A Grand Pro-

The Northeastern Smagerbund of America will celebrate their grand bi-annual musical festival in Baltimore on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 18th, 14th, 15th and 16th of July. The Northeastern Sængerbund comprises societies from the Eastern, Middle and Southern States, numbering about one hundred and sixty societiesone bundred and twenty in New York and vicinity, thirty in Philadelphia and vicinity, and ten in Baltimore and vicinity-embracing about six thousand active and about twenty thousand passive members. A large majority of these societies will be present. A Baltimore

The Executive Committee have been laboring for the past fif een months to make this festival superior to all preceding ones. Mr. Lenschow, the festival leader, about four months ago visited New York and Philadelphia, and there had rehearsals with the united singers of those cities.

singers of those cities.
In addition to the societies mentioned, a anumber of eminent composers from Europe, and representatives of European societies will be present. The visiting societies will enjoy the hospitality of the city, and be compelled to comply with the rule requiring them to attend the rehearsals; their proficiency in the choruses must be attested to by the leaders of the different societies.

Invitations were given for prize compositions to the composers of the Old and New World to be performed at this festival. Sixty-eight composers responded.—The first prize of \$100 in gold was awarded to Professor Franke, of Crossen, Prussia; the second prize, \$50 in gold, to Professor Metzger, of Vienna, Austra. The first prize composition will be sung by the Baltimoreans, with a full orchestral accompanionent, on Tuesday, July 13. For the prize snaging at the festival four valuable prizes, consisting of two grand pianos from Knabe's manufactory, valued at \$1500 each, and two square pianos from Gaeble, will be awarded.

These festivits are celebrated only in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have taken place as follows: First, in Philadelphia, 1850; second, in Baltimore, 1851; third in New York, 1852; fourth, in Philadelphia, 1853; sifth, Baltimore, 1854; sixth, New York, 1855; seventh, Philadelphia, 1857; eighth, Baltimore, 1859; and in 1861 were suspended on account of the war; the ninth in New York, 1855; tenth, in Philadelphia, 1867; and the present is the eleventh.

eleventh.

At the last festival in Philadelphia the Sænger-bund adopted a resolution having for its object a more strict observance and attention to the highest cultivation of vocal music. Specific and minute rules were laid down for this purpose. Among the rules is one that no society in cities where more than one society exists should be admitted into the Swagerbund un less it has at least twenty members. The hu-siness of the Seaserbund is transacted by a board of seven, five of whom reside in the city where the festival take place, and one each in

where the festival take place, and one each in the other diles.

The programms for the festival embraces on the first day a grand public reception of guests, with an imposing procession. On the second day the performance of Handel's oratorio, "Messiah" by a chorus consisting of about 400 male and female voices, organized and selected from among the best talent of the city, assisted by an adequate orobestra; the solo parts to be sung by artists of acknowledged reputation, under the leadership of Professor Lenschow. On the third day prize singing by the different societies from abroad. On the fourth day a grand concert, in which all the ocieties will unite. On the two following dws, a repetition of choruses and picules on

ground. Expo have already arrived, am mg whom is the embent composer Capellmeister Tachirch, from Gea, a special delegate to represent the German land of eighty thousand members. He is the becial guest of the Sangerbund of Philadelpha Madame Botter, Madame Frederici Hummer, Joseph Hermans, and other distinguished open singers will be present.

CHARLESTON, S. C., PRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1869. THE STATE TAXES.

MPORTANT CHANGES IN THE FRENCH GOVERN- Letter from Governor Scott on the

Governor Scott has addressed the following elaborate reply to some citizens, who recently made complaint to him, on the subject of the present system of State taxation:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, July 7, 1869.
Messrs. Stenhouse, Diercks and Gibson, Tax-

- payers: GENTLEMEN - My attention has been called to your communication in the Phoenix of Saturday, in which you state that a number of persons are complaining of the assessments of taxes made in the State; and you wish to ascertain what cours would be best to pursue to secure redress. There is some indefiniteness as to the nature of the wrongs to be redressed, but there is a specificallegation as to the oper-

as to the nature of the wrongs to be redressed, but there is a specific allegation as to the onerous amount of the assessments.

The course provided by law in such cases is for the complainant to appeal to the County Auditor, with a statement of his case, who will forward it to the Auditor of State, who has full power to make any abatement or correction which, in his judgment, is just and proper. As to the general charge, which is interable from your note, that the taxation is too heavy, I have to say that the amount provided for is required by the necessities of the State, and required by the necessities of the State, and must be collected to meet its exigencies, and to

The estimated expenses of the State Government for the current year amount to about \$550 000 — some what in excess of previous years, which is attributable to the increased sum required for legislative expenses during the prolonged sessions required for the passage of laws in conformity with the new constitution; and also to the arrearages of salarits and fees of judges, sheriffs, &c., which were properly chargeable to the preceding administration, but which it did not provide for. The interest on the State debt, which had not been paid the preceding year, required for the two years \$615 000, and the establishment and maintenance of free schools about \$65,000 more—making in all \$1,230 168 which had to be provided for by taxation. The constitution required that taxes should be levied upon the real and personal property in the State in pro-The estimated expenses of the State Governprovided for by taxilion. The constitution required that taxes should be levied upon the real and personal property in the State in proportion to its value; and to ascertain its amount, assessors were appointed throughout the State to examine and appraise it. Many of these proved to be inexperienced in such business, and their returns indicated so much of caprice and irregularity, and worked so unfairly in many counties of the State, that the Board of Equalization, whose duty it is to equalize taxation among the counties, made material changes. As an illustration of the discrepancies in the valuation, the arable plough lands in Abbeville County were appraised at \$5 25 per acre; in Anderson, \$6 29; in Colleton, \$7 72; in Darlington, \$6 83; in Newberry, \$5 84, and in Oconee, \$9 28; while the same character and quality of land was appraised in Chesterfield at \$2 per acre; in Edge-field, \$3; in Marion, \$3 27, and in Orangeburg, \$171. The Board of Equalization made such corrections in these returns as were required by justice and fairness; and to preven a disproportionate share of taxation being thrown upon counties which had manifested something like reasonableness in estimating the

by justice and fairness; and to preven a disproportionate share of taxation being thrown upon counties which had manifested something like reasonableness in estimating the value of their lands. The aggregate value of the property of the State, as established by the Board of Equalization, was \$164,022,342, which, I am convinced, is still far below its real value; and that if the assestors had done their duty honestly and fearlessly, the amount would have been at least \$200,000,000.

Upon the sam fixed by the Board of Equalization, the State Auditor, levied a tax of three-fourths of one per cent., which should yield a revenue of \$1,230 168; but, allowing for defaults, not more than \$1,000,000, the amount prescribed by the Legislature, can be reslized. Of this sum, \$600,000 will be paid out for interest, a large proportion of 45 to one own cut zens; the balance will be devoted to the current expenses of the State, and will be returned to our peoble in extinguishing the floating debt accumulated during the past three years, and in the establishment and maintenance of public schools.

By this statement you will perceive, gentlemen, there is nothing in the present system of taxation to justify the charges of unfairness or oppression; nor is it excessive of extraordinary, either as compared with the past experience of our own State, or with the existing rates of taxation in other States of the Union.

The amount levied in this State for current expenses was, in 1867, \$474,849; in 1868, \$459, 271, and for the present year, \$54,9474, the increase being satusfactorily accounted for by

271, and for the present year, \$549,474, the increase being satisfactorily accounted for by the arrearages left from the preceding administrations; and the expenses of the increased legislation necessary. And as regards our sister States, I venture the assertion that no State, south or north of us, has a more moderate rate of taxation than our our.

ter States, I venture the assertion that no State, south or north of us, has a more moderate rate of taxation than our own.

It was to have been expected, however, that the substitution of the present system of taxation for the one heretofore in practice would be unsatisfactory to many, and give rise to complaints, masmuch as a large portion of the property-holders of the State had been subjected to only a nominal taxation, as their property was greatly undervalued; now they are required to contribute their proportionate share for the support of the State. While this may be considered a grievance by them, no candid and disinterested person will so regard it. And notwithstanding the lamentations about the over-valuation of lands, there are but few of the owners who would consent to sell them at their assessed v luation. The low prices occasionally brought at sheriffs' and bankrupts' sales are no criterion of the value of the property disposed of, as there is generally a natural syr pathy among the people present for the unfortunate debtor, and he is permitted to purchase his property without opposition at his own price.

ted to purchase his property without opposi-tion at his own price.

There is no doubt that there are imperfec-tions in the tax law and irregularities in the execution of it. For the present, individuals have the right to appeal sgainst what they deem inequitable and unjust, and I have no doubt such alterations and modifications of the law as will be shown to be necessary will be made at the next session of the Legisla-ture.

doubt such alterations and modifications of the law as will be shown to be necessary will be made at the next session of the Legislature.

But while unpairiotic efforts are being made to induce our people to believe that our system of taxation is copressive and ruinous. I would invite you to look at its beneficial effect upon the prosperity, the credit and the character of the State. In affording a satisfactory evidence of the determination of our people to pay its debts and meet its responsibilities, it has lifted the credit of the State from the verge of bankruptcy to a respectable and promipent position in financial and monetary circles. Our bonds, which at one time could be purchased for twenty-five cents on the doller, now command seventy-three cents, and are steadily advancing; inso much that I am in hopes by the list of January they will be practically at par. In this single itim ali me there has been already a gain to the people of \$2,500,000; but the satisfactory vin lication of the financial resources of the State was of infinitely more value in enhancing the value of property throughout its entire limits to the extent of many millions, and attracting to it the attention of capitalists and emigrants.

The floating debt of the State has been provided for and retired, and the billisreceivable, which furnished at one period the only currency of our Treasury, and which circulated at from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent discount was so much loss to the State, as the materials and simplifies for our jails and say lums, were purchased, with the depreciated funds, and at proportion lety enhanced prices. The restoration of the State credit has also revived the Blue and the Rashroad which has so long been lying dormant, and it is fully expected that, in a few days, it will be put under contract to responsible parties, who will energetically press the completion. This great enterprise will prove an important artery of commerce and wealth to the State permeating every portion of its from the mountains of the

is to press their payments steadily and perseveringly, and to rigidly enforce the penalty of twenty-five per cent. on delinquents. If these officers are interrupted or interfered with, it is incumbent on me to see that the laws of the State are promptly and fathfully executed, and none are more vital to its safety and efficiency: that those relating to its finances. Should factions attempts be made to embarrass the government by the interposition of the courts, I shall be compelled to convene the Legislature in extra section, and to ask for the enactment of such laws as may be necessary, and when passed they will be promptly enforced with as much moderation as is compatible with the attainment of the ends to be accomplished. It may be that repressive measures of the character alluded to, should there be a necessity for resorting to them, will add largely to the burdens of the taxpayers, and be pro notive of agitation and excitement; but, however much this is to be regretted, the responsibility and odium must rest on the thoughtless and reckless men who have rendered them necessary. A government incapable or unwilling to maintain its dignity and enforce its laws against open violence or covert fraud, is unworthy of the name, and is a fit subject for the pity and contempt of its friends, and the scorn and derision of its enemies. By the blessing of Divine Providence, and with the assistance and co-operation of our law-abiding citizens. I am determined that South Carolina shall not present this pitiable spectacle to the world while her destinies are entrusted to my keeping.

\*\*ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.\*\*

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT AT BAVAN

#### Direct Trade with Germany.

A meeting of the principal shipping merchants of Savannah was held at the Exchange fuesday aftern on, for the purpose of consult ng upon the proposed line of steamships to and some port in the southern section of this country, and to advise upon the most effectual

and submitted copies of a correspondence be-tween a distinguished citizen of Memphis, 'lennessee, and a prominent citizen of Savan-nab, stating the Colonel J. R. Howard, agent for well known capitalists in Tennessee, had contracted with certain parties in Berlin, Prussis, for a half interest in twelve steam-Prussa, for a half interest in twelve steam-ships of about 2500 tons each, and with mo dern improvements, by transfer of certain lands in Middle Tennessee, to perfect this ar-rangement. The company expect to occupy the lands with settlers at once, and to run a regular line of steamers, importing manufac-tured articles of the North German Confeder-acy and bringing immigrants to Southern ports. They also ask statistics regarding the port of Savannah, they deeming it the nost desirable terminus on the coast.

Savannah, they deeming it the nost desirable terminus on the coast.

Further correspondence stated that an interview had been had with his Majest, the King of Prussia, and the Minister, Count Bismarck, who expressed themselves favorably towards the project desiring to extend the commerce of the Kingdom by direct trade with the Southern ports, having a large seasonst on the North and Baltic seas, the products being manufactures of cotten, linen and silk; also porcelain and wines. The immigrants of Middle and Southern Germany would also avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming Southern settlers.

selves of the opportunity of becoming Southern settlers.

A general expression of the views of the gentlemen present was had, and much information was elicited an relation to the seaports of the North German Confederation. Two gentlemen present offered donations of large tracts of land near the city as an inducement to immigrants wishing to settle here. The thereasts of fered inducements to immigrants and low rates as to transportation of treight. Bremen or Hamburg will probably be the western port, and a southern port not yet decided on in the east.

The project was warmly recommended by the meeting, and Colonel John Screven offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to embody in a report, information

Resolved. That a committee of two be appointed to embody in a report, information asked for in the correspondence, as also the views of this meeting in reference to the establishment of the line, and that suitable resolutions be adopted to accompany the report, expressive of the wish that Savannah be made the terminal point; the committee o report at an adjourned meeting, subject to the call of the chair, and the correspondence to be for-warded to General Marcus J. Wright, Mem

The chair announced the following commit The chair announced the following commit-tee: General Joseph E. Johnston, Colonel John Screven, General J. F. Gilmer, Captain A. P. Wetter, John B. Wilder. On motion of Octavus Cohen, the name of the chairman, Hon. E. C. Anderson, was added

the committee.
The meeting then adjourned.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

and Low Church Parties. The Breach Widening.

# The Conflict between the High Church

[From the New York Tribune.] The Protestant Episcopal Church, before The Protestant Episcopal Church, before our late war, suffered less from the agitation of the slavery question than most of the American churches. The biennial general conventions most carefully avoided to touch the delicate subject, and thus the national unity of the Episcopalians remained undusturbed, while the Southern Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and others cut the connection with their Northern brethren, because the latter did not want to let slavery alone. The actual soners. want to let slavery alone. The actual separa-tion between the Northern and Southern States caused a temporary disruption; but, the war being over, the Episcopal Church, without any difficulty, succeeded in the restoration of her

unity.

Slavery can no longer disturb the peace of the Episcopal or any other religious communion. But another discord, the germ of which has been in the Anglican Church ever aince it severed, three hundred years ago, its connection with the Church of Rome, has of late assumed larger and larger dimensions, and the opinion is rapidly gaining ground that the final issue can only be a total and ar irremediable split of the church into two communions. The cause of the difference is primarily of a strictly theological character. From the time of we first separation from Rome, in the sixteenth century, there were in the Church bonds, who at one time could be purches and the bonds which at one time could be purchased of the twenty-three cents, and as steadily sheet of the country three cents, and as steadily sheet of the country three cents, and as steadily sheet of the country three cents, and as steadily sheet of the country three cents, and the country three cents are consistent or the country three cents, and the country three cents and country three cents and country three cents and country three cents and the country three cents and three cents and the country three cents are considered to the country three cents and the country three cents and the country three cents are considered to the country three cents and the country three cents are considered to the country three cents and three cents are considered to the country three cents are c

truly Christian Church.

All these yiews are earnestly opposed by the Protestant or Low Church school. They claim to be for themselves, and desire the whole church to be substantially a part of Protestant Christianity in all the points which separate it from the Boman Catholic and the Greek Churches. They would, if they could, put down by rigid legislation all kinds of monasticism and ritualism and would cheerfully coperate with the Bible, Tract and other religious societies of the Protestant world. Many of them would even like to revise the liturgy of the church, so as to remove from it all that the church, so as to remove from it all that may seem to favor the views of their oppo-nents, and to fix forever its truly Protestant

may seem to rayor the views of their opponents, and to fix forever its truly Protestant character.

The latest notable event in the conflict was the General Conference of Low Church ministers and laymon at Chicago, a few days ago. In England the organization of the two perties has long been completed. The Chicago Conference maurcs its completion in the United States. In England, the struggle is not without a grave political significance; for the aristocracy more and more casts its entire influence in favor of the High Church party, and seeks a political as well as ecclesiastical alliance with the aristocratic and conservative elements in the Catholic Church. In the United States the political significance of the controversy consists only in the probability that, in case of a disruption in the church, the Catholic section would pravitate toward, at least, an alliance with the Roman Catholic civilization, while the Protestant section would hasien to identify itself more fully with Protestantism.

THE NEGRO POSTMASTER OF MACON.

### Whitewashing His Case

The Augusta Chronicle says :

Through private sources we learned yester-day that the examination of H. M. Turner and the two negro women who have been arrested recently for passing bogus money, is still progressing before United States Commissioner gressing before United States Commissioner Smith, in Atlanta. The proceedings are kept secret, for what reason we don't know, but we are informed that Turner confessed his guilt, but implicates a man in Washington City as being the head of the affair. Efforts have also been made to induce Lieutenant Murphy to proceed to Washington to arrest this party, but he has refused to go until he sees what disposition will be made of Turner and his associates. The extraordinary secrecy with which the United States officials at Atlanta

are conducting what should be a public examination, seems a little eminous, and we are afraid that some scheme is on foot by which Turner will be enabled to escape from the punishment he should receive, if he be guilty of the crame with which he is charged. It would certainly be a bitter mortification to Presiden Grant if this negro Turner, whom he appointed to office in the face of such strong opposition for no other cause than that he w.s. a negro, and a desire to humiliate the people of Georgia, should be convicted of a felony so soon after his installation in office; and United States officers, as a general thing, are not very anxious to do anything which would perhaps offend the head of the government. We await further developments to see if our suspicions are conducting what should be a public examifurther developments to see if our suspicion

### AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

The Kingstree Star says: "Since our last issue some portions of this district have been visited with ample seasons, but in this immediate vicinity we are still suffering, notwithstanding the light shower on Monday last. The crops are greatly injured, especially the corp."

rne Democra: says. Ou sanday light last, about 9 o'clock, a prisoner, Sam Harris, colored, tried to make good his escape by climbing out of the cuimmey of the 'kitchen,' which is used as a place of confinement for the prisoners during court. The attempt was unsuccessful owing to the vigilance of Deputy Calvin Josey, colored, who, being warned by a falling brick, instantly gave the word fire, which was followed by the simultaneous fire of four muskets. We hear one more attempt was made total wed by the simultaneous are of four mus-kets. We hear one more attempt was made towards morning, but, as the former, was un-successful. The prisoners were taken to Mariou jail on Moudsy last." Rewberry.

of country, as well as the weather will permit us to remember, has been without rain for three or four weeks, and during the last fifteen or sixteen days a blazing, burning sun has parched and baked the earth, and scorched and withered vegetation. The very grass and and weeds are wilted, yellow, dead. Our hopes for savory tomatoes and jucy melons are broken; green corn, too, with all the little et ceteras of the kitchen garden, we fear have gone by the board. The only thing that seems to flourish under the fierce rays of the sun is the cotton plant. It looks charming."

Sumter. A large black bear was killed on Tuesday morning fast, by a son of Captain Wm. E. Plowden, near Scottsville. The freedmen of bumter, it is said, are medi-

The annual distribution of prizes of St

The annual distribution of prizes of St. Joseph's Academy, Sumter, with the accompanying exercises of floral representation, dislogue, speech, vocal and instrumental music, &c., occurred in the fine hall of the Academy buildings on Thursday atternoon last, before a large and intelligent audience of patrons and invited guests.

Speaking of the recent refreshing rain, the Watchman says: "The crop in this immediate section, had suffered to some extent—though not a riously. Other sections around us had been in like manner refreshed several days previous to our rain, and we think no great damage has resulted, from the want of rain, up to the present time. The prospect, both for cors and cotton, is decidedly encouraging—more so than at any period since the war."

This Agrecultural end Mechanical Society of Sumter held its meeting in the courthouse on

Sumier held its meeting in the courthouse on Monday last. It was a meeting of much interest and was well attended. A considerable number of new members were received. The matter of immigration was discussed at considerable length, and a decided interest and seal manifested. The Immigration Committee

seal manifested. The Immigration Committee being as yet unprepared to report a specific plan for bringing in foreign laborers, the preliminary step was taken for raising means by appointing a committee of one from each township to receive subscriptions.

During the thunder storm on Monday last, several of the putils at the Sumter Institute, of which Mrs. Laura A. Browne is principal, experienced a severe shock of electricity, prostrating them upon the floor. Miss Cecilia Monse daughter of Mr. C. H. Moise, was very much prostrated, her hands and feet becoming rigid and cold. Prompt use of hot water to the feet, and rubbing the hands and arms with brandy, restored circulation, and next morning she was much better. Miss Ada Lyon, a ward of Mr. E. W. Moise, was very strangely affected. She did not feet any discomfort until about two hours after the shock, when she was seized with such alarming symptoms as to

insisting on the apostolic succession of the bishops as an indispensable characteristic of a truly Christian Church.

All these yiews are earnestly opposed by the Protestant or Low Church school. They claim to be for themselves, and desire the whole church to be substantially a part of Protestant Christianity in all the points which separate it from the Roman Catholic and the Greek Churches. They would, if they could, put down by rigid legislation all kinds of monasgusta Rathroad stock, at the rate of \$12 50 per share: or they may receive pay for their sur plus shares at the same rate.

This resolution was adopted, as also the fol-lowing:

owing:
Resolved. That a due regard and respect for dules no unfair or unjust discrimination shall be used to the prejudice of Columbia and her On motion, the meeting of the Columbia and

On motion, the meeting of the Columbia and Augusta Bailroad was then declared adjourned, and the stockholders of the Charlotte and South Carolina Bailroad convened, and the chairman and secretary requested to retain their positions. A committee to verify proxies was appointed, when it was found that 8517 shares were representeds a n.ajority of the stock. W. R. Robertsen, fisq., as chairman of the Consolidated Committee, then submitted a favorable report, and recommended the adoption of the resolution read pefore the Columbia and Augusta stockholders. Adopted. The meeting then adjourned until this morning when a

#### Øbitnarn.

FOWLES.—Died, at Orangeburg Courthouse, 24th June, 1869, THOMAS GLOVER, only child of James H. and CAROLINE G. FOWLES, aged 7 months and 19 days. 'Another ge n in the Saviours' crown, Another soul in heaven."

#### Juneral Motices.

quaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Loyal and amily are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral services of their son, POWELL REED, at Two o'clock, This (Friday) AFTERNOON, at No. 185 Co ming-

#### Special Motices.

AGCONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—NEW YORK MERCHANTS' LINE .- The brig A. BRADSHAW Wharf. Goods not called for before sunset will be stored at risk and expense of consigness. No claims allowed after goods leave the wharf.

MO NOTICE TO THE BAR. THE PRESI-DING JUDGE having ordered a peremptery call of instant, the members of the Bar will meet in the Equity Court Room at 9 o'clock precisely 7 His MORNING, 9th instant, to consider the disposition to be made of causes on the Equity Bocket.

DURING MY ABSENCE FROM THIS State, I have appointed W. GEORGE GIBBES as my Attorney to attend to all business pertaining to this branch.

Agent of Life Association of America. SAVINGS BANK.—DEPOSITS made between now

and July 19th, will draw interest from July 1st.

June 22 24 NATHAN BIT ER. Cas. HE CHE BEATEST, THE CEFFET AND 149 EAST BAY, having replenished as Stock with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at he shortest netice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description.

Call and examine the scale of prices before giving your orders elsewhere.

# SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY - SAVINGS DEPAR IMENT. - Deposits made on or before 20th July, will draw interest from THOMAS B. WARING, Carhier 1st instant. July 2 ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. - ALL

rsons having claims against the Estate of JOHN MEMRITINS, deceased, will present the same duly attested, and all persons indebted to said Estate will nake payment at No. 187 East Bay, to June 25 J. N. M. WOHLTMANN, Administrator.

AST ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN .-- ON THE Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment, and cure ent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD AS-

OCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa. DUICHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. Death to the Living! Long live the Killers! Sold

by Dealers everywhere. 1mo MARENGO.-FEVER AND AGUE

CURE. TONIC. FEVER PREVENTIVE .- This valnable medicine, entirely vagetable in its prepara any case of CHILLS AND FEVER of however long standing, completely eradicating its effect from the system, purifying the blood, strengthening the digestive organe, inducing an appetite, and keeping he system in perfect health.

Those suffering from debility arrising from any caus: will find it the purest and best TONIC to be had anywhere. To persons residing in unbealthy sections, or who are predisposed to fevers of any kind, it will be found invaluable as a preventive. It is quite pleasant to the taste, and can be given to children of all ages without injury Numerous letters have been received testifying to its efficacy and value as a FEVER AND AGUE CURE AND TONIC It is fully guaranteed to give complete and univer

For sale at retail by all Druggists. At wholesale by DOWIE & MOISE, corner Meet ug and Hasel streets: GOODRICH, WINEMAN A CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN, General agent of Proprietor, sout east corner King and John streets, Charleston, S. C. Dao Smes June 8

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—W.H. REERS, a leading druggist in Monticello, Ill., Letter of June 6, 1838, writes to this effect: "Having sold HOSTETTER'S BITTERS for the past four best tonic and appetizer extant. During the ague season of 1865-6. I could not keep a sufficient stock on hand to supply my customers. In fact, your icians prescribe it all over the western country indeed, a great many families think they are no safe without your invaluable tonte." J. K. WITHERSPOON, Esq., a magistrate of Ker-

that he has used the Bitters constantly in his own family for the previous two years. He first tried the preparation when suffering from exhaustion produced by a severe attack of fever. Before the first bottle was finished he experienced a remarkable change for the better. He had tried brandy at the outset, but found that did him more harm than good. In one month from the time he commenced using the Bitters his boil h, strength and appetite vero restored. He had recommended the articleto others in like circumstances, and never knows it to

Mr. Samuel Young, of Clarion, Pa, under date April 6, 1868, certifies that he was completely cured of "one of the most distressing attacks of dyspepsi that ever efficted any mortal," by three bottles of the Bitters, after "various other remedies had proved powerless." Bestored to perfect health, he thanks

my practice, and find them superior to most of the Bitters now prescribed by the profession generally.

# SIX DOLLARS A YEAR Shipping.

WANTED. SEVERAL VESSELS TO LOAD FCK
Boston. Good rates and dispatch given.
Apply to
July 9 No. 20 Cumberland-street.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE PACKET SCHOONER JOHN
M. GRIFFIN. FOSTER Masier, is now recelving Freight and will sail in a few days.
For Freight apply to the Captain on board,
H. F. BAKER & CO.,
No. 20 Cumberland-street. EXCURSIONS: EXCURSIONS

THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS YACHT
MARY ELLA, is now ready and prepared
to make regular trips to points of interest
in our harbor. Will also take parties for
Picnics and Moonlight Excursions.
For Financements apply to Centain Co

THE FINE FAST SAILING YACHE ELLA ANNA, the Champion of the South, is now ready and prepared to make regular trips, thus affording an opportunity to a 11 and make the state of the south, who may wish to visit points of interest in our beas with larbor. For passage, apply to the Captain on Union Whar f. June 21

EXCURSIONS: EXCURSIONS:

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR
will resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will leave Government
Wharf caily at Ten A. M.
For Passage apply to
December 18
THE HARLOW
CAPTAIN, on board.

FOR NEW YORK.

PASSAGE \$20.

THE SPLENDID SIDEWHERL STE\* MNb IP MAGNOLIA, Captain M. B. Crowell, having elegans and spacious accommodations for passengers, will leave Vanderhorst; what on WED NEEDAY MORNING, July 14, 209, at half past 9 o'clock. July 8 KAVENEL & GO. Agents,

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

FOR NEW YORK. CABIN PASSAGE \$20.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEELS THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHANTER TEAMSHIP CHASPION, R. A. COCKWOOD Commander, will said from adger's south Whart on SAT-UEDAY, July 10, at 6 o'clock P. M.

The SPLENDID SIDE-WHANTER STATEMENT OF STATEMENT OF

every respect, and their Tables are supplied with a the delicacies of the New York and Charleston ma

For Freight or Passage, apply to JAMES ADGER & CO., Agenta, Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up-tairs.)

MANHATTAN will follow on SATURDAY, July

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CUMPY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS!

STEAMFES OF THE ADOVE
line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, New York, ct.
12 of clock noon, of the 1st, 11th and
11st of every month (except when these dates fallen Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of lat and 11st connect at Panama with the control of th

Steamship OREGONIAN leaves San Francisco for China and Japan August 4, 1869. No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each admit Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the what! foot of Canal-street, North River, New York. March 12 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

POR PALATKA, FLORIDA. VIA SAVANNAH, PERNANDINA AND JACESC AIFTE'

THE ELEGANT AND FIRST CLASS
STEAMER DICTATOR, Capter
W. T. MCNELTE, will sail from Charleston over
TUESDAY EVENING, at Nine o'clock, for the above

All freight psyable on the wharf.

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# Drugs, Chemicals, Etc

DEATH TO WORMS! BUY

FLEMING'S WORM CONFECTIONS, The Best in Use. They are made of "Santonine," and contain no

cans of Richmond, Va., says about the Lozenges I have long used fautonine, the sative principle of European Worm-Seed, as an effectual remedy for Worms in children. Mr. Warner L. Fleming prepares a Lozenge composed of it, which is a very pleasant and palatable form in which to administer it to children, and which may be relied on as properly prepared.

O. F. MANSON, M. D.

For sale by DR. B. BAEB, Wholesale Agent, June 21 No. 181 Meeting-street.

TOR THE HAIR. JUST RECRIVED,

PHALON'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR AYER'S HATE VIGOR MONIGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER BURNETT'S COCOAINE

HALL'S SICILIAN HAIR BENEWER CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR CHALFANT'S COCOA CREAM LYON'S KATHAIRON

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COLOGNE WATER MAGNOLIA WATER FLORIDA WATER

BAY RUM, &c., &c. Dr. H. BARR. May 8 No. 181 MESTING STREET,

COLOGNE, SUPERIOR TO THE BEST IMPORTED LOGNE WATER, manufactured and sold whole Dr. H. Bars. No. 131 Mostins

A GOOD COOLING SUMMER MEDICINE. MADE: cell every day, by Dr. R. BARR, May 25 Ho. 121 Meeting street. TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS

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